

# The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

OUR JEWELL DEPARTMENT  
HAVING been REPLEN-  
ISHED with a large as-  
sortment of the latest ENGLISH  
and AMERICAN NOVELTIES,  
are prepared to execute  
orders for CHINA WORK with  
uniform and dispatch; and at  
very moderate rates.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

VOL. LXX. No. 9713

第一册月三四年九百八千一

TECH HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1894.

THE 'HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL'  
報日字香港書  
(Hongkong, W. Tsz Yat Po.)  
ISSUED DAILY.

CROWN UP MAIL.  
Manager and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Five Dollars a year, delivered in Hong-  
kong, or by Post to any part of the  
world.

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

Shipping.

Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

The Co.'s Steamship  
Policy.

Captain DAVID, will be  
despatched for the above  
Ports TO MORROW, the 1st April,

Daylight, for Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 31, 1894.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Steamer  
Suez.

Captain DODS, will be  
despatched as above on  
MONDAY, the 2nd April, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,

Agents.

Hongkong, March 29, 1894.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,

SUEZ PORT SAID.

NAPLES, GENOA,

ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK

SEA & RAILING PORTS.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,

BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,

GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN

PORTS.

The Company's STEAMERS WILL CALL

AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS

AND LUGGAGE.

Hongkong, March 27, 1894.

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND

HAMBURG.

Calling of NAPLES for Landing Passengers

if sufficient time can be given.

Taking Care of Through Passengers

to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM,

DAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.

The Steamer

Belone, Captain K. E. FAGER, will be

despatched for the above Ports on

TUESDAY, the 3rd April, at 4 p.m.

This Steamer has superior Accommodation

for First and Second Class Passengers,

and carries a Doctor and a Steward.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 29, 1894.

MOGLI LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA

AND KOBE.

The Steamer

Cap. Scotland, will be

despatched about 20th or

or about WEDNESDAY, the 21st April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 24, 1894.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-

Ship Company.

TAKING URGENT AND PASSENGERS

TO JAPAN, THE UNITED

STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND

SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND

ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING

STREAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND

HONOLULU.

PROSPEROUS SAILORS FROM HONGKONG.

(via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea)

Kobe, Inland Sea, via Nagasaki,

Kobe, Inland Sea and Honolulu) via Yokohama and Honolulu) via Nagasaki,

Yokohama and Honolulu) via Yokohama, and Honolulu) via Nagasaki,

THURSDAY, May 24, 1894,

Kobe, Inland Sea, and Honolulu) at 1 p.m.

THE STEAMSHIP OCEANIC will be

despatched for SAN FRANCISCO,

ADEN, SUZER PORT SAID,

MESSINA, NAPLES, (LEGHORN),

GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN,

ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE AND SOUTH AMERICAN

PORTS up to CYLIA. Taking cargo

at through rates to PERSIAN GULF

and BAGDAD.

The Steamer

E. Tousano, Master, will be

despatched about 20th or

or about WEDNESDAY, the 21st April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 24, 1894.

SEVEN LINE.

FOR LONDON, BREMEN AND

HAMBURG.

The Steamer

Cap. Scotland, will be

despatched for the above

Ports on or about the 4th April.

To be followed by the Steamer

Port Philip, early in May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 24, 1894.

SEVEN LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamer

Cap. Scotland, will be

despatched about 20th or

or about WEDNESDAY, the 21st April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 24, 1894.

SEVEN LINE.

FOR LONDON, BREMEN AND

HAMBURG.

The Steamer

Cap. Scotland, will be

despatched for the above

Forts on or about the 4th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHERMAN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 24, 1894.

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Hongkong, March 24, 1894.

SEVEN LINE.

# THE CHINA MAIL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1894.

## Mails.

### NOTICE.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**

**PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.**

**STEAM FOR.**

**SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,**

**COLOMBO, PONDICHERY,**

**MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SURZ,**

**PORT SAID,**

**MEDITERRANEAN AND**

**BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,**

**MARSHALLS, LONDON,**

**HAVRE AND BORDEAUX;**

**AIR**

**PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA.**

**NOTICE.**

## To-day's Advertisements.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.**

**The Co.'s Steamship**

**Hailong,**

**Captain Roach,** will be

**despatched for the above**

**Ports on TUESDAY, the 3rd April; at**

**Daylight.**

**For Freight or Passage, apply to**

**DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.,**

**General Managers.**

**Hongkong, March 31, 1894.**

**592**

### NOTICE.

**OUR INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE EASTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY ceases This Day.**

**SCHEEFE & CO.**

**Hongkong, March 31, 1894.**

**593**

**REFERRING to the above, Notice is**

**hereby given that all INTERESSES and**

**RESPONSIBILITIES concerning the EASTERN**

**MANUFACTURING COMPANY have**

**been TRANSFERRED to their Sole-**

**Owners, the BADISCHE UHR-UNFA-**

**BRIK ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT,** at

**Furtwangen, Meura.** O. RICHARD HIELD

**and JOSEPH BLUM,** being authorised

**to sign the Firm conjointly as GENERAL**

**MANAGERS.**

**THE EASTERN MANUFACTURING**

**COMPANY.**

**Hongkong, March 31, 1894.**

**594**

**Consignments and value of Packages are re-**

**quired.**

**For further particulars, apply at the**

**Company's Office.**

### G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

### Agent.

**Hongkong, March 31, 1894.**

**680**

## U. S. Mail Line.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

**VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.**

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**

**City of Rio de Janeiro** (via Nagasaki), **THURSDAY, April 12,** at daylight.

**Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama...**

**City of Peking (via Nagasaki), THURSDAY, May 3, at 1 p.m.**

**China (via Nagasaki), TUESDAY, May 15, and Yokohama...**

**Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama...**

**City of Manila (via Nagasaki), TUESDAY, May 15, and Yokohama...**

**Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama...**

**City of Peking (via Nagasaki), TUESDAY, May 15, and Yokohama...**

**Honolulu, TUESDAY, May 15, and Yokohama...**

**City of Manila (via Nagasaki), TUESDAY, May 15, and Yokohama...**

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**City of Manila (via Nagasaki), TUESDAY, May 15, and Yokohama...**

## THE CHINA MAIL.

We learn from Chicago, says the New York *Standard*, that the new Chicago religion is near-ready for the market. One of the documents engaged in compounding it says it is made of the choice elements of Moslemism, Christianity, Buddhism, ethical materialism, Mohammedanism, Renanism, Confucianism and other beliefs, both ancient and modern. Assurance of its solidity is given by its compilers, among whom are a Universalist, Papelite, two Liberal Raibis, a Unitarian, a Hindoo and an Agnostic. The extracts have been made with care, so that it shall be suitable to every mind in all parts of the world. It has not yet been marketed, on account of the difficulty of getting a good name for its descriptive name that shall convey some idea of its elementary principles, and that shall be attractive to mankind.

Why not end the trouble and struggle at once and give it now? Religion is born by calling it Chicagoan?

The recent visit of the proprietor of one of the largest ten-hundred in the vicinity of Shimabashi in Kyoto, says the *Japan Mail*, has resulted in the setting on foot of a movement that will unquestionably meet with the approval of the admirers of the geisha's fraternity and chimerical vanity. He proposes establishing a school in which singing girls may be taught something else than posturing and the twanging of the samisen. For, despite Miss Helen Gregory's glowing description of the 'Professional Beauties of Japan'—which appeared in a recent number of the *California Magazine*—there are very few geisha whose literary accomplishments go far beyond a mastery of the simple *hina-gana* forms; their knowledge of Chinese ideographs being even still more fragmentary. They stand, no doubt, higher than Pierre Loti, the author and cynic, would have them; for it is well known that they are married in high quarters and as wives generally make up the discords and proprieities. Yet it is unquestionable that the geisha of to-day rank far lower than their sisters of three or four decades ago, as to the establishment of a proper school to endow them with the mental qualifications which they most lack, is an undertaking that should prosper. To raise sufficient funds for the establishment and maintenance of the institution, the celebrated 'Miyako' dances will be given, either in the Shimbashi, or Harukawa, in which all the chief singers and teacheresses of the metropolis are to take part.

According to the *Monde Economique*, the annual production of beer for the whole of Europe is estimated at 5,080,000,000 gallons. Germany makes the largest quantity, about 1,050,654,000 gallons, of which 600,980,860 gallons are contributed by Northern Germany, 827,167,400 gallons by Bavaria, 69,817,000 gallons by Westphalia, 55,191,000 gallons by the Duchy of Baden, and 16,763,000 gallons by Alsace-Lorraine. The United Kingdom with 302,025,000 gallons. Bohemia also is represented in this amount by nearly 110,000,000 gallons, and Lower Austria (including Vienna) by more than 44,000,000 gallons. Belgium consumes 220,000,000 gallons. Denmark has a production estimated at 53,492,000 gallons, and Norway at 37,673,000 gallons. Then comes Russia with 64,427,000 gallons, Switzerland with 28,101,000 gallons, Spain with 22,650,000 gallons, Italy with 8,029,000 gallons, Turkey with 8,080,000 gallons, Romania with 220,000,000 gallons, France with 2,066,000 gallons, Greece with 213,000 gallons, &c. It is curious to note that outside of Europe little beer is produced, except in the United States, where the manufacture in 1892 is estimated at 512,209,000 gallons; Japan representing 4,855,000 gallons; Australia, which produced 26,444,000 gallons, and Algeria with an average annual production of 550,000 gallons.

The newspaper, (writes Margaret Deland in the *North American Review*) as everybody will admit, is the measure of public opinion; and it cannot rise higher than its source: that is the excuse why the journals make when it is reproached that the miserable and silly personalities (they are rarely more than that, rarely scruples) which deface the pages of the great daily papers. 'The public demands it,' say the editors, 'fighting and shaking their heads; we can't help it!' If one protests that we have never yet demanded to know that Mrs Smith had a dinner party of 16, and Miss Jones was engaged to be married, the newspaper has an instant and unanswerable retort: 'Mrs Smith wished to know that she had a dinner party before her engagement.'

That if anything should open the eyes of those who ignore the necessity of a fixed ratio of the imperitive need of such an adjustment, surely the facts set forth by Mr. H. Koechlin, in his report on the Foreign Trade of China for 1893, ought to do so.

That when it is demonstrated the import trade into China is fast becoming a vanishing quantity, while the export trade is not increasing, surely the upholders of the gold standard will be forced to admit that there is such a thing as re-action upon the commercial prosperity of the Home country. That hard figures which represent actual facts are here vouch'd for, and the downward course of British trade clearly shown by capable authorities without fear or favour.

That we have heard much about Imperial Federation, great flourished of trap-pots who have made about the Imperial Institute, and now we read of a Colonial party having actually been formed in Parliament.

That in spite of all these organizations, the imperative needs of the silver-using nations and Colonies of the East and the Further East count as a mere drop in the bucket in the great centre of political life at Home.

That, as I said before, signs are not wanting that men of leading at Home begin to realize the serious danger which threatens the British Empire, by reason of this dislocation of trade with her silver-using dependencies.

That many have been the warnings given, but the figures given by the Statistical Secretary of the Imperial Chinese Customs seem to furnish the loudest warning of all, and this should be brought effectively to the notice of the powers that be by the plucky and intelligent body known as the China Association.

That the great anxiety of Hongkong regarding the water supply will absorb attention.

That I hear the present half-allocation will extend over the coming month, while the most lively hope are entertained that the thirty days of April will not pass over without bringing some relief.

That, assuming the drought lasts much longer, there would be no great harm if your 'rain-making' suggestion were tried, and there is no place in creation where the experiment could be more safely tested than in Hongkong.

That the 'Living Chess' Tournament at East Point has fortunately been favoured with fair weather, which is a vital element to the success of such an entertainment.

That from what I have heard of the palm-taking efforts put forth to make the tournament a success, the promoters of this novel and attractive gathering deserve the highest credit.

That the Acting Superintendent of the Sanitary Board has justified his selection for the post by his interesting and intelligent report on the dungs of the world.

That the 'Smoker' of Saturday last was one of the most successful gatherings of the kind ever held.

That when this super-excellent violin-playing of a famous Canton amateur is only one of the many attractions of such a concert, the excellence of the bill of fare may be imagined.

'FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR. That I hear the Commission to investigate into the Expenditure of the Colony has been fairly busy during the week.

That it is to be hoped the deliberations and evidence of this influential body will be faithfully recorded in full, so that their recommendations and their reasons why may be placed on record for future guidance.

That the inquiry to be made by this Commission is perhaps the most important event which has taken place in the history of this Colony for three, or four decades.

Score:—

BROWNLIE.

CRICKET.

CRICKET CLUB & NAVY.

Played on the Cricket Ground to-day.

Score:—

CRICKET.

De Lowson, run out..... 9

T. Scoville Smith, b Taylor..... 12

G. M. Firth, b Phillips..... 20

E. W. Matland, b da Costa..... 57

J. A. Strick, b Ferguson, b Taylor..... 24

F. Matland, b Taylor..... 17

D. Matland, b Taylor..... 1

E. Ezekiel, b Costa..... 2

E. A. Ram, not out..... 17

Col. Clarke, b Taylor..... 2

Lieut. Davies, b Taylor..... 9

Extras..... 12

Total..... 171

NAVY.

B. M. Waters, b Matland..... 35

H. M. Davies, b Lowson..... 6

S. R. Oliver, b E. W. Matland..... 27

C. G. Taylor, b Firth..... 107

E. T. Leathem, b E. W. Matland..... 20

F. R. Noble, b Firth..... 3

A. J. Ferguson, b Matland..... 2

Capt. Kingford, not out..... 17

Total..... 284

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

CRICKET CLUB.

O. M. R. W. S. D.

G. Taylor..... 25 22 6

Dr. Davies..... 8 2 24

P. Phillips, b Firth..... 11 1 35 1

J. P. Barton..... 4 2 12

E. Leathem..... 3 11 —

H. da Costa..... 5 1 17 2

NAVY.

O. M. R. W. S. D.

Davies..... 4 1 15

Smith..... 5 1 19 1

Lowson..... 19 4 53 3

Firth..... 17 3 53 3

E. W. Matland..... 16 5 41 3

That the 'Soldiers' Chorus' in East, and Michaelson's descriptive piece, 'The Forge in the Forest' (the latter by the Shropshire Boys), under Mr Murphy, were specimens of high-class music of a most enjoyable kind.

That it is to be hoped the deliberations and evidence of this influential body will be faithfully recorded in full, so that their recommendations and their reasons why may be placed on record for future guidance.

That the inquiry to be made by this Commission is perhaps the most important event which has taken place in the history of this Colony for three, or four decades.

That there was a whisper of some dissatisfaction having been shown about the arrangement of a verbatim reporter to record the proceedings, but there can be no doubt the importance of the evidence would lead the members to ask for that assistance, and would also induce the Government to grant it.

That to suppose the most sweeping reforms in administration could be permitted to be recorded, in a necessarily incomplete form, is too much for one's imagination. So I take for granted the valuable evidence of Sir Fielding Clarke and others who were taken witness.

That the publication of the evidence is the best guarantee of the independence of any Commission which sits for the benefit of the republishing public. That I see a lively writer, over the signature of 'Puck,' has been bantering Hongkong for the amusement of Shanghai residents.

That unfortunately he has too good ground for many of his strictures upon the administration of our eight little Island, the more so as he is personally as well acquainted with English law as the blind Celestial. That if Mr Puck would hit the right nail on the head, he would do well to hammer at the ignorant and unskilled government which has taken root so strongly at Hongkong in favour of so-called opposition forces, and against the forces of the alleged Anglo-Saxon power.

That it may seem hard to speak harshly of a man who is a good-hearted humanitarian of Chinese politics, but it is harder sometimes to express very strong language when humanitarian principles are applied to the wrong people.

That 'Puck' is quite right when he says the name of Kwangtung should be severely dealt with; and I may whisper in his ear that it is only too well known here that English law, with its clumsy though perhaps wholesome legal machinery for protecting honest and innocent citizens, is wholly incapable when dealing with the refractory Chinese who herd with us in Hongkong.

That the report of the China Association and the speech of the Chairman (Mr. W. Keswick) show that good work is being done quietly and efficiently at East Point, under the able supervision of Col. Chapman, who knows that there are doing because they are personally as well acquainted with the matters under discussion.

That I do not know how many of the leaders of the China Association are advocates of a fixed ratio of value between the two metals, but it will be remembered a letter written over the signature of its London Secretary was one of the first documents to appear which expressed the feelings of its members in the Far East upon this all-absorbing topic.

That doubtless this much-to-be-desired change in the monetary basis of nations will receive the strongest support from the China Association, and the local branches in Hongkong and Shanghai will no doubt memorialize the parent body on the subject.

That anything should open the eyes of those who ignore the necessity of a fixed ratio of the imperitive need of such an adjustment, surely the facts set forth by Mr. H. Koechlin, in his report on the Foreign Trade of China for 1893, ought to do so.

That when it is demonstrated the import trade into China is fast becoming a vanishing quantity, while the export trade is not increasing, surely the upholders of the gold standard will be forced to admit that there is such a thing as re-action upon the commercial prosperity of the Home country.

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That in spite of all these organizations, the imperative needs of the silver-using nations and Colonies of the East and the Further East count as a mere drop in the bucket in the great centre of political life at Home.

That, as I said before, signs are not wanting that men of leading at Home begin to realize the serious danger which threatens the British Empire, by reason of this dislocation of trade with her silver-using dependencies.

That many have been the warnings given, but the figures given by the Statistical Secretary of the Imperial Chinese Customs seem to furnish the loudest warning of all, and this should be brought effectively to the notice of the powers that be by the plucky and intelligent body known as the China Association.

That the great anxiety of Hongkong regarding the water supply will absorb attention.

That I hear the present half-allocation will extend over the coming month, while the most lively hope are entertained that the thirty days of April will not pass over without bringing some relief.

That, assuming the drought lasts much longer, there would be no great harm if your 'rain-making' suggestion were tried, and there is no place in creation where the experiment could be more safely tested than in Hongkong.

That the 'Living Chess' Tournament at East Point has fortunately been favoured with fair weather, which is a vital element to the success of such an entertainment.

That from what I have heard of the palm-taking efforts put forth to make the tournament a success, the promoters of this novel and attractive gathering deserve the highest credit.

That the 'Smoker' of Saturday last was one of the most successful gatherings of the kind ever held.

That when this super-excellent violin-playing of a famous Canton amateur is only one of the many attractions of such a concert, the excellence of the bill of fare may be imagined.

That the 'Soldiers' Chorus' in East, and Michaelson's descriptive piece, 'The Forge in the Forest' (the latter by the Shropshire Boys), under Mr Murphy, were specimens of high-class music of a most enjoyable kind.

That it is to be hoped the deliberations and evidence of this influential body will be faithfully recorded in full, so that their recommendations and their reasons why may be placed on record for future guidance.

That the inquiry to be made by this Commission is perhaps the most important event which has taken place in the history of this Colony for three, or four decades.

That there was a whisper of some dissatisfaction having been shown about the arrangement of a verbatim reporter to record the proceedings, but there can be no doubt the importance of the evidence would lead the members to ask for that assistance, and would also induce the Government to grant it.

That to suppose the most sweeping reforms in administration could be permitted to be recorded, in a necessarily incomplete form, is too much for one's imagination. So I take for granted the valuable evidence of Sir Fielding Clarke and others who were taken witness.

That the publication of the evidence is the best guarantee of the independence of any Commission which sits for the benefit of the republishing public. That I see a lively writer, over the signature of 'Puck,' has been bantering Hongkong for the amusement of Shanghai residents.

That unfortunately he has too good ground for many of his strictures upon the administration of our eight little Island, the more so as he is personally as well acquainted with the matters under discussion.

That doubtless this much-to-be-desired change in the monetary basis of nations will receive the strongest support from the China Association, and the local branches in Hongkong and Shanghai will no doubt memorialize the parent body on the subject.

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# THE CHINA MAIL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1894.

## THE GIRL WHO WAITS.

In the street out the other day was a young man and seven women, says the *Detroit Free Press*. The young man was in that condition known as befuddled, and as the car rolled along he began to converse with himself, starting out with:

"It was a wild night. The wind moaned and the raindrops had a sobbing sound. I was lonely and could not rest."

He spoke so loudly that all in the car heard him. Three of the women at once became interested, but the other four simply glanced at him and turned away again.

"At 8 o'clock I rang the doorbell," continued the young man, "and was instantly admitted and shown into the parlor and told that Miss Sweetbriar would be down in a moment. The dear girl was evidently expecting me."

The three women were doubly interested at this juncture, while the other four pricked up their ears and prepared to pay attention and wonder if they had not lost a good thing.

She came down—my darling Clara. She never looked more beautiful. She greeted me warmly—aye, lovingly—and I seized her hands as I led her to the sofa on which we had sat and passed so many loving hours!

The entire seven women were now so deeply interested that none of them saw a rimaway horse go by, and two of them hatched closer to the young man.

"After a while," he said in a musing voice and his eyes on his toes, "I put my arm around her slender waist and she laid her golden head upon my shoulder with the sweet confidence of a child. It was a moment of supreme happiness."

The two women who had hatched before now hatched again, and the five others followed suit, and all of them wanted to kill the noway who opened the door and shouted his name.

"I saw the light of love in her eyes. I dared to press my lips to her maiden cheek. I know that she was mine—mine forever. That's the way—mine if I wanted her.

At the height of happiness. Will I ever forget it?"

The condition looked in to see seven women craning their necks and their eyes beholding the greatest anxiety. They were now as close to the young man that no one could hatch near.

"She waited for me to speak," he went on, opening and closing his eyes, "if I didn't sleep, 'but I was too happy. I didn't want to break the spell. But how can I support a wife on \$5 per week? Besides, I don't want to get married. The dear girl is still waiting."

"What! Didn't you ask her to be your wife?" demanded one of the females as she rose up with crimson face.

"No. 'Tis a heavy load. Told her I'd call you another night. Eight dollars a week only buys my coal water and cigars, and how'm I going to earn?"

Seven feminine hands motioned to the conductor to stop, and one after another seven women dropped off the car and went their ways with angry looks and compressed lips, while the young man nodded and nodded and muttered:

"What happiness! She waited for me to speak, but I was too happy. She's waiting yet. Let 'er wait—I'm goin' to sleep!"

## "GOOD ADVICE AND A WOODEN LEG."

If I hadn't given my friend Jim Smalley the best piece of advice one young fellow could give another we should be in much difficulty. This Jim could have lived without him, and told me so. One day he used to think about it, but was afraid to do it, and to die of it. "Jim," I say, "it's just one chance for you, and I want you to jump for it right away. That's to go out West in America and live on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, in the pine woods, in a hut or a tent, and stay there till you are dead or well. Don't write to me a year, then come back or let me hear from you."

Bidding a sad farewell to the young girl he was engaged to, Jim went.

Two days afterwards I met him in town; he was as heavy as a buck, but walked with a limp. He had lost his right leg, below the knee, in a fight with a grizzly bear, and now hobbled around on a wooden one. "And it's all your fault," he said. "If it hadn't been for your advice I'd never gone there." Now Edith I'd marry me. Says she, "Want a husband with a wooden leg."

Well, there I was never so taken aback. My advice had saved Jim's life and restored his health, yet because he couldn't have two sound legs and a wife besides, he threw away one overboard. I vowed I'd never give anybody a bit of good advice again. "I'd let 'em die, but I'd never where I was born again." It is a man's duty to be doing good, whether people are grateful or not. Here is Mr. Frank Stanley Langman. His wife gave him a good deal of good advice, and he was sensible enough to act on it. In June, 1882, it was that he fell ill. He fell weak, tired, and weary without any sensible reason for it. His appetite was poor, there was a bitter taste in his mouth, and he was often sick. He chafed his body after eating. Sometimes he would break out into a sweat and feel so prostrated he'd have to lie down. It was feared he had some kind of internal humor. Once he had an attack at the railway station, and people crowded round him, thinking he was dying.

During another attack he kissed his child, before his life had come to an end. A doctor recommended him for a walk, and he did just that, to take only milk and brandy, salt water, and such slops. Still he had those frightful fits of attack. After attending him some time, the doctor said, "I can't find out what is the matter with you; you had better see a West End physician." Mr. Langman did so, and the West End doctor said the patient's liver made too much bile, and ordered medicine and a diet.

The same doctors were consulted with no better result, and the unhappy man remained in that same miserable form for seven years. In February, 1889, he read in a newspaper of a case like his own having been cured by Mother Edgell's Curaive Syrup, but found it was the best medical advice in London was of no use, what could be expected from an advertised medicine? "Nothing, of course," said Mr. Langman.

His wife thought differently. "You try 'Seige's Syrup,'" she said. "Everybody speaks well of it." He did try it, and in three months he was well, and has been well ever since. In a letter dated December 1st, 1891, he said, "Mother Edgell's Curaive Syrup has done me life," and signs his name to what he says.

Mr. Langman was saved by good advice and a good medicine, for which he is grateful. So the wife, notice, is everybody isn't Jim Smalley, with his grizzly bear and his wooden leg.

G. W. C.  
London, February 1892.

**LIVER COMPLAINTS.**—Dr. King's Danielion and Quinine Liver Pills, without Mercury, are a potent remedy; remove all Liver and Stomach Complaints. Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pain, Heartburn, Indigestion, Constipation. Made only in London. Sold every where.

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**INDEX**

TO THE

**CHINA REVIEW**

from VOLUME I. to XII.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are welcome. The papers are accepted by the care of the various Consulars, Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is possessed and cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Phillips, MacIntyre, Groot, Jamieon Faber, Kouch, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Pitton, and Taylor—all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Correspondents column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

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